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In all the maps the English measurements are given, and in each case their metric equivalents—the pity of it, that we need to record in two systems!

It almost seems like caviling to offer any criticism on so sumptuous a work. But there are some shortcomings. In only one case is the projection used named; it would have been an agreeable addition, had the projection been specified for all maps of lesser area, and in all such maps a horizontal scale should be given, either in arithmetical ratio, or by linear representation of miles and kilometers. There is scarcely a scale in the book.

In all maps of isohyets the very important element of altitude, it would seem, is almost a necessity for the proper interpretation of the rainfall, yet on Plate XXI, the principal plate of isohyets, there is no attempt to show altitudes, even in the larger areas of Europe and the United States. The lack of contours and the scale in such insets as Jamaica, Japan, Java, and Mauritius is a serious fault. Even in Plate XXIV in the large scale map of isobars and isohyets of the United States and Canada, only the one contour of 3000 feet is shown. Here, far more than in the general maps of Plates I and II, are the several contours needed. It may be, of course, that in some cases, for example, the India map, the relief was omitted to prevent overloading. And true it is, that with all the mass of data entered in these maps, there is never in any of them a lack of legibility.

But after all the flaws are found, they are not very serious, they are mere spots on the sun. The work will long stand as a monument to very high ability in meteorology and cartography.—J. PAUL G.

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*Mineral Resources of Kansas*, 1899. By ERASMUS HAWORTH, Univ. Geol. Surv. of Kansas, Lawrence, May 1900; pp. 67, 4 plates.

This is the third of the annual bulletins on the mineral resources of the state which the University Geological Survey of Kansas is issuing, and is worthy of note as a laudable effort on the part of an educational institution of high grade to convey to the people, without distinction and without charge, commercially valuable information gathered under scientific auspices. It is one of the many current indications of the breaking down of the narrow limitations that have so long hedged in the traditional institution of learning to its infinite

harm, and of the broadening and elevation of the functions of universities in the true sense of these adjectives, for an institution is broad in proportion to its contact with the full range of serious thought and with all classes of its natural constituency, and it is elevated in proportion as it is really useful, the notions of the leisure classes to the contrary notwithstanding.

The general summary shows an annual production of nearly 39 million dollars of which, however, a part appears to be the smelting and refinement of ores mined outside the state. The record shows that all the mineral industries felt the impulse of the country's general prosperity. The coal production reached a value of over five million dollars. The plaster, hydraulic cement, clay, salt, and stone industries all exhibit marked advances. Altogether it is a good showing for a state whose great industry is agriculture.

T. C. C.

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*Results of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil.*

- I. *The Decapod and Stomatopod Crustacea.* By MARY J. RATHBUR. 23 pp., 1 plate.
- II. *The Isopod Crustacea.* By HARRIET RICHARDSON, 3 pp., 4 figures.
- III. *The Fishes.* By CHARLES H. GILBERT, 23 pp. 1 plate.
- IV. *Two Characteristic Geologic Sections on the Northeast Coast of Brazil.* By J. C. BRANNER, 17 pp., 5 sketch maps and sections, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., August 1900.

Nos. I, II, and III relate to existing forms of life, and belong to that realm of current geology which we conveniently, and doubtless wisely, leave to the zoölogists.

No. IV gives in as much detail as field circumstances would permit two sections opened by railways running from the coast toward the interior, and traversing the border formations somewhat nearly normal to their strike. The section along the Bahia and Minas Railway lies at about 18° S. Lat., and that along the Alagôas Railway between 9° 20' and 9° 40' S. Lat., the two sections being about a thousand kilometers apart. They show essentially the same structure: a series of relatively young sediments lapping back over old crystalline rocks. The age of the sediments is open to question, and the problem is regarded as too large for specific discussion in the paper. The evidence is thought to point to the following conclusions: